3: Will and Spinden E-5 (1905) 1906
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194 The following consonants appear in Mandan:

	SURD.	SONANT.	SPIRANT.	NASAL
Velar	*q*	–	–	–
Gutteral	*k*	*g*	*x*	–
Alveolar	–	–	*tc*,	*n*
Dental	*t*	*d*, *r*	–	–
Interdental	–	*θ*	–	–
Labial	*p*	*b*	–	*m*
Lateral	*L*	–	–	–
Sibilant	–	–	*c*, *s*	–

Also *h* and *w*.

The *x* is a gutteral like *ch* in German "Bach."

The *w* is perhaps a bilabial, as we find the same word spelled *tewe* and *teve* in different vocabularies.

The *d* and *r* seem to be interchangeable. The *tc* occurs very seldom. Only one case of the lateral *L* is known and Maximilian alone gives it in the case of the word *taxraL*=what.

The *c* is of very frequent occurrence, and the *k* and *x* sounds are also prominent. The *g* is rarely used and *j*, *l*, *f*, *y*, and *z*, so far as the vocabularies show, do not appear at all. The *m* and *w* sounds often seem to be interchanged. This recalls the Hidatsa where there are two series of three or four interchangeable sounds. Consonants are rarely doubled and are generally separated by vowels, making the language rather smooth.

Of accentuation little can be said as vocabularies either fail to give any accent or differ among themselves. It is probable, however, that the radical syllable usually keeps the main accent.

● 195 EUPHONIC CHANGES:—Euphonic changes are a prominent feature in many of the Siouan languages, and there is evidence of their occurrence in Mandan, although not with such frequency as in Dakota. In the suffixing of the tense sign certain changes of this sort occur and will be mentioned later. The negative also seems to carry with it alterations for the sake of euphony.

193 THE ROOT:—The root in Mandan seems to be usually monosyllabic and often of but two sounds, a consonant and a